

A  
SERMON  
OF  
ANTICHRIST,

PREACHED AT

Christ-Church,

DUBLIN, Novemb. 12. 1676.

By the Right Reverend Father in God,

HENRY,

Lord Bishop of MEATH.

The Second Edition Revised and corrected by his own hand.

Reprinted at LONDON, and Published by Randal  
Taylor near Stationers-Hall, 1686.



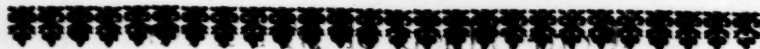
# Imprimatur,

Jan. 13. - 1676.

Ja. Armachantus.

March 4. 1679.

H. London.



43.

4

6

434





To His Excellency

A R T H U R

Earl of ESSEX, Viscount Malden, Baron Capel of Hadham, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour of His Majesties Kingdom of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford, and one of the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council of both Kingdoms.

Most Honourable,

**H**OW much Ireland (*happy in your Government*) is above all other Nations in Europe, influenced by the power of Rome, is to Your Excellency well known, as to the world, and by themselves also acknowledged, and gloried in.

But unhappy is it in being thereby, and by Romish Emissaries (of malevolent and factious principles promoting other interesses) carried on fatally, to the disturbance of the peace of the Kingdom. Of this we have had Memorials of former Ages, some of them fresh and bleeding; nor are we even now without jealousies of what may yet be, were there opportunity for it.

This is not to be ascribed to the stars, or clime, or nature of the people, who have had of old the character, justly, of a people peaceable, harmles, affable to strangers, and in themselves, and to all, pious  
and

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

and good. So was it, while the Religion professed by their Forefathers was according to the primitive faith of purer times of the Church (although not then without some soil.) And thus find we it even now in those of the Nation who are of reformed and purer principles.

But being in after times corrupted in Doctrine and Discipline, and that the now Religion of the Irish is quite another thing from that of their forefathers (of whom yet they boast themselves Children, both as to faith and blood) we now find the Change great, as in Religion, so in disposition and manners :

On which we collect, that the grounds of our peace from those, must not be Extirpation, but Reformation, by removing those their false Teachers, who mis-inform and mis-lead the Nation ; and our withal instructing the people in the waies of peace and truth.

As to the latter I have observed, no people more desirous than are these to hear and to be instructed, nor any better, being so educated.

In which I cannot but mention and recommend as a president to others, the zeal of a pious and learned Prelate, the present Archbishop of Cashel, who has set himself on that work industriously by instructing the Irish in their own language ; and hath already gathered the comfortable fruits of his godly labours, drawing in and retaining many of the Nation firm in the faith, the number also of such encreasing.

The means for that in former times, and in some of our own memories, was the translating and Printing our English Liturgy, and the New Testament into the Irish tongue, that testifying our care of their salvation, and giving them thereby to understand in their own language the truth we profess and teach, contrary to the mis-information of others concerning us.

And to this purpose that learned Prelate Doctor Bedell late Bishop of Kilmore (happy in his Zeal and labours that way) to that of the New Testament and Common-Prayer before translated and Printed in the Irish tongue, did add the Translation into Irish of the Old Testament also, with David's Psalms in meter. This I have in my hands in the manuscript, and wish it were for such a publick good, printed and published.



## The Epistle Dedicatory.

*In the mean time, to give some stop, if it might be, to the Current of Popery, I conceived in might be convenient and necessary that it be known and declared to this mis-lead people, as to others, who that is whom they so follow, that he is that very Antichrist, by whom they may be carried away by that deluge of Apostacy into perdition, wherby these may by grace be brought to consider their waies.*

*This is that which is in the following Treatise intended, and is, I hope to some evidenced, which appearing, other points and erroneous Doctrines of Popery will fall, depending on that the principal.*

*Of this in my late preaching it, I had the honour of your Excellencies being then an hearer; and being prevailed with after for publishing it, I thought it fittest for your Lordships Patronage, in whose hands is the Government of that people for whom this is particularly designed. it was a confident presumption in him, who under the letters I. S. (it may be, far from his name) did offer to your Patronage an invective against that Church of which you are, The Church of England your Mother, as not being the Church of Christ, nor any part of it; which had its full confutation by a learned piece, Doctor Andrew Sall, I hope the contrary may find better acceptance from your Excellency, this shewing that the Church of Rome, of which J. S. shews himself to be, is ANTICHRISTIAN, and communion there to be unto some dangerous, and damnable to others.*

*It is in this my Comfort, which was St. Paul's speaking before King Agrippa) that I speak to one who knoweth these things. And from whom I am perswaded (none of these things are hidden, Acts 26. 3. 26.) For your Excellency is not a favourer only of Learning, but you your self also learned eminently, and particularly versed in Church-Antiquities, on which most of that here spoken, is depending.*

*Which your affection to Learning appears in your large collection of Books, with which that your rich and compleat Library in England is stored. The same of which hath crossed the Seas hither, as elsewhere abroad There may the learned find knowledge in variety, beside what concerns Records both of England and Ireland, such as are not otherwise,*

## The Epistle Dedicatory.

where, unto which-recourse may be had as to a VATICAN.

And as to Ireland, considering the few years of your Government over us, I dare confidently aver, that none, so as your Lordship, knoweth so much of the Kingdom, People, Manners, and several Interesses there, and understands better the Measures, for governing answerably; and such a person so knowing, this Kingdom requires.

In your Excellency shines the Heroick Vertue and Courage of that renowned Martyr for King and Country, your illustrious Father; and that well tempered with your own personal Affability taking with, and obliging all; yet to each with a becoming distance of state and place, so as none to presume on more than just favour in Judgment, Justice being to all, and any without difference dispensed.

Tros Tyriusve tibi nullo discrimine habetur.

This is now testified in the present Connaght Court of Claymes under your Government the Irish in that Province, having therein their help, as had before the other parts of the Kingdom their distribution of Lands in former Courts of like nature. In which those of Connaght having been post-poned, they were given over as remediless, until by his gracious Majesties continual care of his People they were thus considered, and that by your Lordships procurement and management.

God multiply his blessings on you in your Person, and in your Excellent Lady, and Noble Progeny; and make us happy in the continuance of your prosperous Government, generally desired; which are the prayers of

B DECO

(My LORD)

Your Excellencies

Most devoted Servant,

HEN. MIDENSIS.



THE  
EPISTLE  
TO THE  
READER.

**T**Hat between the first and second coming of Christ the Church being settled and propagated by the Apostles and their Successors, there should arise a certain person notoriously wicked, an adversary to Christ, and a cruel persecutor of the Church, whom the Scripture 1 John 2. and 4. calls *Antichrist*, is by Scripture and Apostolical Tradition among Catholicks most certain, and not to be doubted, Say the Romanists (a.)

And whereas the Apostles speak of a Mystery of iniquity even then in those very times, working (2 Thes. 2. 7.) and that many Antichrists were then in the world (2 John v. 7.) and that there was one other not-yet-come, but in his time to be revealed (2 Thessal. 2. 5. sect. 6. 1 John 2. 18.)

*These together give us to understand Antichrist considered in his several Ages, and gradual appearings (for Rome was not built in a day.)*

*The knowledge of which Gradual Comming of Antichrist leads us to the better understanding him as to his Person and Appearing: Herein therefore consider,*

1. The Preparations to Antichrists Comming.
2. His after-appearing in the world.

1. The Preparations to his Comming, or his being conceived, and but yet an Embrio in the womb's, may be those first times, when that iniquity did work but in a Mystery that is not yet so openly, as after, and

Anti-

## To the Reader.

Antichrist not himself yet appearing, but by others his forerunners: called Antichrists: and from their number many Antichrists; and from their chief called also, the Spirit of Antichrist who was to come, (John. 2. 7.)

This period of time may be extended to the first 600 years of the Church, of which although the first 300 be acknowledged the purer, yet do the later 300, and the whole 600, pass generally under the name of pure, compared with the following.

In which 600 years it is granted, that many Errours did creep into the Church; For while the husbandmen slept, or were less vigilant, the enemy sowed Tares among the Wheat, both growing together, as our Lord had forewarned, (Math. 13. 24. to 31.) yet is it notwithstanding confidently avowed, that within those 600 years there was not one in the whole world might be properly called a Papist, said our most learned (after Primate) Usher (c) For as the Title of Pope was not yet appropriated by and to the Bishops of Rome, nor the name Papist from them derived to their followers; so those Errours before stolen in, and crept into the Church, were not then received, nor passed for Truths; some of them being taken notice of, were opposed both in the Eastern and Western Churches, particularly in France, Germany,

(b) Jac.  
Usher  
Christ. Ec.  
cles. Hist.  
c. 1 p. 18.

(c) Lib. 2. and even in our own Britain also (c.)

And long after were those erroneous Doctrines of Popery no other among the learned of that side, than Points disputable pro and con, which were after in the Council of Trent, and some others before determined as de fact, to be thenceforth no more questionable.

This was not to be expected within those first 600 years of the Church when was making an Universal Bishop and Pope, by whose power a Council might be ordered to adopt those growing Errours for Truths, which after followed. For at the end of that sixth Century, and in the ensuing on the seventh in the year 607. we then begin to hear of Antichrists appearing in the world. But,

1. In Infancy.
2. After in full age, growth, and strength.

1. Antichrists Infancy, is what next followeth, and may be stated in the year 607, Boniface 3. who by favour of Phocas the Emperor obtained and assumed the title of Universal Bishop or Pope, which had been ambitionly sought after by John Patriarch of Constantinople,

## To the Reader.

*nople as what he thought was belonging to the chief seat of the Empire Constantinople, which his so invading that proud title was, by Gregory the great Bishop of Rome, declared a sign of Antichrist's being then at hand, & that whosoever assumed that title was Antichrist or a forerunner of Antichrist: not dreaming how near that by him so spoken was to himself. For while he was eyeing another person, and place this was soon after found in his own See of Rome, and, there, in his very next successor but one, Boniface. 3. he Arrogating that high name of Universal Bishop, not content with Primacy without Supremacy: not satisfied with being first among the five Patriarchs, but to be above them also, and they subjected to him, and his rule, so he to be over all Bishops, and the Church throughout the whole World subjected to him as chief.*

*And here see, how near the Pope's two so contrary Titles came in, and began almost together, that of Servus Servorum Dei by Gregory; and Universal Bishop by Boniface his successor.*

*That also Antichrist had scarcely begun to shew himself in this Western part of the World at Rome, as now in Boniface when near upon that time Mahomet the false Prophet began to appear in the East, both to the bane of the Church: the famous Churches in the East suppressed by the one; and those in the West corrupted by the other.*

*2. Yet was this but Antichrist's infancy; we have yet to see him in his full growth of strength and stature under following Popes, especially in Gregory 7th. before called Hildebrand, who enlarged the Papal power above all spiritual and temporal, not only Bishops, but even Emperours also being brought under him.*

*As to the time of Gregory the 7th's Papacy, which was about a thousand years from the destruction of Jerusalem and Temple, by the Romans: In which time of the destruction of Jerusalem was that Fulness of Christ's Kingdom, and its coming in power; That is, the Gospel preached to other Nations, and Jerusalem trodden down of the Gentiles, (Luke 21. 24.) Thereby also were the Temple, Jewish service, worship and sacrifices taken out of the way, which, for a time, were hindrances to the course of the Gospel.*

*In this Christ's Kingdom of the Gospel so come there was to be also a binding up of Satan for a thousand years after, so as the Devil should be restrained, not in that time, to seduce the world so freely, and so gene-*

## To the Reader.

As before, Rev. 20. 1, 2, 3.) after which thousand years, Satan was to be again at liberty, for mischief, which loosing of Satan was the period of Antichrists being also at liberty, becoming with the working of Satan ( 2 Thes. 2. 9. Satan and Antichrist working by and for each other) Which thousand years were then compleated in the Papacy of Gregory the 7th. mentioned.

And it may be observed in this, what is also found in other great Prophecies, that about the time of their fulfilling mens minds have been then stirred up as by instinct to enquire after that which was to be about that time expected.

So was it about the time of the 70 years captivity, which when at hand, Daniel is then more than before inquisitive and looking after it's accomplishing Dan. 9. 23)

So also when the fulness of time came for Christs coming into the world (Gal. 4. 4.) how were men then more especially awakened for looking after any waiting in Jerusalem for the salvation of Israel, (Luke 2. 25. 38) so as when any eminent person appeared that might carry any likelihood for it; as Iohn B. he was sent unto, solemnely to satisfy whether he were the Christ (Job. 1. 19, 20:) so when the thousand years for Satans loosing, and Antichrists consequently appearing, were expired, the expectations of some were then greater, they earnestly enquiring whether Antichrist was yet come? or when? As to the letter (saith Richardus Victorinus) these thousand years are already expired, yet when Antichrist shall come, and Satan be loosed, we know not (d.)

(d) Rich.  
Victor. in  
Apocal.  
6. 7.

Which mens not knowing Antichrist when come, and present, and seen, and (by the time for his coming elapsed) concluded as come. In that we see but what was, as to Christ himself. For the time for his coming being fulfilled and he present in the world, and seen and speaking daily with them, yet was not known (Job. 1. 10, 11.) but still expected. So was it as to Christ's Kingdom also; he himself being interrogated, when the Kingdom of God should come, he answered that the Kingdom of God is within you, that is among you; that which they saw not, was even then present, and with them, (Luk. 17. 20, 21.) meaning his Kingdom of the Gospel: so were enquiries after Antichrists comings when he was already come, yet not observed.

But although some were then so to seek, as to Antichrist, not knowing  
or



## To the Reader.

or seeing him when present and to be seen, yet was it not so with all; he being understood of others otherwise, so as even to be pointed at, and declared as to his place and person.

Particularly, as to Gregory the 7th. or Hildebrand, of whom Eberardus in Aventinus thus speaketh. Hildebrand one hundred and seventy years since, was the first, who under colour of Religion laid the foundation of Antichrists Empire. Those Babylonian Priests would reign alone, an equal they cannot endure, they cease not to trample all under foot; they sit in the Temple of God, and are exalted above all that is worshiped; he who stiles himself Servant of Servants, is Lord of Lords, as if he were God. He frames to himself an Empire changing Laws; he establisheth his own, he corrupts, robs, spoils, defrauds, kills, that man of perdition whom they are wont to call Antichrist, in whose forehead that name of contumely is written, I am God, I cannot erre; he sitteth in the Temple of God ruling all and every-where; many say that Gregory is Antichrist (d.)

Also in the Papacy of Paschalis 2. a. 1105. Euentius Archbishop of Florence declared publicly that Antichrist was even then come, and that he did sit openly in the Church, pointing at the Pope; at which the Pope was so nearly touched, that in a Council at Florence of 340 Bishops, silence in that was imposed on that Archbishop.

(d.) Avent.  
Annal.  
Boiorum.  
l. 7. c. 47.  
Bin. conc.  
gen. par.  
p. 438.

This is that Pope Paschal, who contended with the Emperor Henry 5th. for wresting from him that priviledge concerning Investiture of Bishops, which the Emperors for 300 years had possessed as their right, but the Pope finding himself overpowered by the Emperor, who was then with an Army in Italy, he did withdraw that his challenge, leaving the Emperor in possession of that priviledge as before. And at a solemn Mass administering the holy Supper, the Pope said, my Lord the Emperor, This body of our Lord born of the Virgin Mary, and which suffered on the Cross, as the holy Apostolick Church professeth, I give in confirmation of this sincere accord between us (& breaking the Host, keeping part for himself, and giving the other part to the Emperor; he added) as this body of our Lord is divided, so let him be divided from the Kingdom of Christ our Lord, who shall attempt the violating this covenant between us, to which Amen, so pronounced, all said Amen: Notwithstanding which, the Emperor being returned to Germany, that very Pope dissolved all in that done, and called that pri-

## To the Reader.

ledge which he so confirmed to the Emperour prævilegium, not privilegium (*Sigebertus aliique apud Magdebur. Cent. 12. c. 8.*)

(c) Baron. Legates Letter to the Pope his Master (c) Be pleased most holy Father, to hear patiently what we say, for my soul is in bitterness; both your devoted Son the most Christian King of France, and the whole Gallican Church are troubled at the scandals, which in the daies of your Apostolat are given by the See Apostolick, inso much as our own say, that there Satan is let loose to the destruction of the Church, and that Christ is again crucified, and a manifest Sacrilegious person discharged.

(f) Roger Also Joachimus Abbas, a. 1190. saith, that Antichrist is now born in the City of Rome, and is advanced into the See Apostolick (f.) It were endless in this to run through the several ages before and until Luther, God having then in those former times discovered Antichrist to some here and there; but more plainly and more generally on the preaching of the Gospel in the Reformation, on which followed that so general a departure as we see at this day from that Babylon, as by that voice from Heaven, Come out of her my people, (Rev. 18. 4.)

Considering which clear evidence, and light of this great and so important truth, so generally diffused throughout the Christian Hemisphere, which all may see that will see; it is greatly to be wondered at to find notwithstanding at home, some excelling in knowledge and learning to grope in this, in midst of light, as in darkness, we having the general consent of Reformed Churches abroad.

Having also within our selves the concurring judgment of famous Bishops and learned men, among whom are our Whitegift, Abbot, Jewel, Andrews, Morton, Davenant, Billson, Hall, Prideaux, Fulke, Reynolds, Whitaker, and our judicious Hooker above many. And in Ireland also had we our Usher, Downham, and Bedell, (not to mention others) and the suffrage also of twelve Bishops together delivered by Bishop Downham, desired in the name of the rest to declare their judgments in it in his Sermon in Christ Church Dublin, on the 22d. of April, 1627. This was subscribed Nov. 20. 1626, by Ja. Armachanus, Malcolm Casselen. Anth. Midenis, Ro. Dunensis, Rich. Corke, Cloyne and Rose, Thomas Kilmore and Ardmagh, Mich. Waterford and Lismore, Tho. Fernes and Laughlin, Geo. Derentis, Andr. Aladen-

## To the Reader.

Aladensis, Tho. Dromor, Fra. Lymerick.

*These are here named for their lasting honours; besides whom are others of former times, and of the present also, not mentioned.*

*Add our English Book of Homilies approved and published by authority, in which is sufficient to shew the Doctrine of the Church of England to the same purpose.*

*But what needs more than that Excellent Paraphrase on Rev. 20. by the most Learned among Kings, King James of ever blessed memory, proving and concluding the Pope Antichrist, &c. in that his learned Pen and excellent Work, leaving a lasting monument to the World of his being defender of the Faith; A glorious Title descending to him, and to this Royal Family for ever.*

*By which Learned work of that Great Prince, that Roman beast felt it self so wounded, that their greatest Champion Bellarmine (but under a disguise) was enforced to run in and help; but with so bad success, that thereby occasion was given to Learned men to clear up that Truth, as we find at this day, above contradiction, other than cavilling.*

*And yet strange it is notwithstanding to see (as was said) some of excellent parts in knowledge and learning among our selves now sticking here, some being in that led by a reverend esteem of some others of another Judgment, but so few as to be numbred, and not to weigh in the ballance. Of these, some labour to stave off Antichrist from Rome, for avoyding what they suppose inconvenient, our deriving our Church and Holy Orders, from an Antichristian state, which needed not to trouble them.*

*But some out of a peaceable inclination, designing the reconciling Rome and us in one, or at least not so far to offend that party, as if Rome were to be complemented and obliged thereby to favour our cause or persons the more, were we in their power.*

*Whereas by such our connivance and silence, nor speaking out what is truth, that Rome is Babylon, the Pope Antichrist; and that communion there is dangerous to some, and to others damnable, and by our tender forbearance in this, Popery and that Church doth pass for Catholick, Antient, Holy, and the very way to Salvation. Whereby not few have been seduced and drawn away from the Truth professed, as others may be, who hear of nothing to the contrary; hereby are also those of that communion fastened there, they being confirmed by this our silence.*

*On which consideration, and that this strikes at the root of Popery; I have been led to this subject.*

*Which*

## To the Reader.

Which as first was intended but for that Honourable Auditory and place only where it was preached, but by multiplied importunities of many, and being awakened by an imperfect Copy, taken while it was in speaking, which I understood to have been dispersed, and I know not how far, and might be (I feared) to the prejudice of the Truth, and to the advantage of adversaries, I therefore consented to the revising and publishing thereof for avoiding those inconveniencies, declaring this, and none other, to be what I own.

In which as now set forth, are some things more than were delivered in Preaching, yet what was intended, had time permitted; something also is added for further enlargement, which might better pass (I conceived) in writing than in speaking.

And although that called a Sermon be swoln hereby above its ordinary bulk, it is notwithstanding still short of what may be necessary for the clear opening of this great Point; yet do I stop there notwithstanding at present, supposing there may be an opportunity after offered for defence of that delivered by that opposition, which is not to be doubted this may find from the adverse Party.

Whatever this is, all is submitted to the judicious Reader, desiring Gods blessing it to all, particularly to those, who yet hear not that voice from Heaven, Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her Plagues, (Rev. 18. 4.)

---

*A SERMON of Antichrist Preached at Christ-Church,  
Dublin, Novemb. 12. 1676.*

2 Theff. 2. 3. to 13.

- V. 3. *There shall come a falling away first, and that man of sin shall be revealed, the Son of Perdition.*
- V. 4. *Who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he as God sitteth in the Temple of God, shewing himself that he is God.*
- V. 5. *Remember ye not that while I was yet with you, I told you these things.*
- V. 6. *And now ye know what withholdeth, that he might be revealed in his time.*
- V. 7. *For the mystery of iniquity doth already work, only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way.*
- V. 8. *And then shall that wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the Spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming.*
- V. 9. *Even him whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signes and lying wonders.*
- V. 10. *And with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish, because they received not the love of the Truth that they might be saved.*
- V. 11. *And for this cause, God shall send them strong delusions, that they should believe a lye.*
- V. 12. *That they all might be damned, who believed not the truth but had pleasure in unrighteousness.*

**T**HE words read exceed much the now ordinary bounds of a Text, yet being all of a piece, nothing could be well omitted.

The words are a Prophecy of evil times to the Church, and to the World, by one here termed *A man of Sin*, (v. 3) and *who that man of Sin is*, is now the enquiry; and well worthy our enquiry, the import of the matter, and its concern generally considered.

The

*A Sermon of Antichrist.*

The *discovery of this man of Sin*, will appear in the description here given of him, both in his

Rise } His Fall, v. 8. His Rise before, v. 3. These make  
and } up the parts of my Text.  
Fall }

*His Rise* is here under four considerations, by which brought together, this *Man of Sin* will be discovered *who he is*.

1. Here is the character, condition and quality, what kind of person he is, a *Man of Sin*, v. 3.

2. He is also considered as to the *place*, where he is to be found, *Sitting in the Temple of God*.

3. Here is also the *time* when he is to appear in grandeur, *when he that did then lett or hinder should be removed, then shall that wicked be revealed*.

4. *His actions in the world*, when he should be revealed, and by which he should be known above others, *he opposing and exalting himself above all that is called God, &c. v. 4*.

He to whom all these agree, and in whom all meet together, is that *Man of Sin*, *this Son of perdition* whom we now seek after.

I.

*His condition and quality* is herein to be first considered; that *he is a Man of Sin*.

A *Man of Sin* is a Scripture-form of speaking for *one above others sinful*. The word *sinner*, sometimes imports the *greater sort of sinners*; and where the word *sinners* is first found in Scripture (*Gen. 13. 13.*) it is said of Monsters of sin, *those of Sodom who were sinners before the Lord exceedingly*. And surely a *Man of Sin*, intends something more than a *sinner*. Beza renders it *merum scelus*, meer or very wickedness. A *Man of Sin* (saith Grotius) *signifieth some person notably and above all others wicked*.

And accordingly is this *Man of Sin* here *one above others sinful*, both in *life and profession*. Therefore called *spiritually Sodom*, (*Rev. 11. 8.*) and as to *Faith and Doctrine*; An *Apostate* (and what is in that kind worse?) *falling away* (v. 3.) *departing from the Faith* (1 Tim. 4. 1.) *denying the Lord that bought them, and bringing in damnable Heresies* (2 Pet. 2. 1.) and *Doctrines of Devils, forbidding to marry, and commanding*  
to



to abstain from meats, &c. (1 Tim. 4. 1, 2, 3.) we know who do so. Of these Apostate Professors are those also of whom St. John speaketh who deny that Jesus is the Christ; adding, he is an Antichrist that denyeth the Father and the Son, whosoever denyeth the Son hath not the Father (1. John 2. 22, 23.) And every spirit that confesseth not, that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh, is not of God; and this is that spirit of Antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come, and even now already, is it in the world (1. John 4. 3.) Not that Antichrist, or every Antichrist, denyeth Christ come in the flesh; Some did so; nor do all hereticks speak the same thing, but whosoever shall say that Christ is not come in the flesh is an Antichrist.

In all is to be observed,

1. That all false doctrines and heresies, whether against the doctrine and truth of Christ, of which the Apostle S. Paul speaks (1. Tim. 4.) or against Christ's person or Natures, of whom St. John speaks; both these are against Christ, and such as so teach and believe, are therefore (because against Christ) Antichrist, so as every deceiver is an Antichrist (2 John v. 7.) I Judge saith St. Hierom) all chief hereticks to be Antichrist, under the name of Christ teaching contrary to Christ. (b)

2. Hereby we find that there are many Antichrists (1 John 2. 18) and of those many that some were then, in the Apostles' dayes, in the world. (1. John 4. 3.) Apostates from the faith before professed; They went from us, but were not of us saith the Apostle (1. John 2. 18, 19.)

3. Observe, that among those many Antichrists there is one chief Antichrist, see both in 1. John 2. 18. little children, it is the last time, as ye have heard, that Antichrist shall come; even now are there many Antichrists.

In this we find those two sorts of Antichrists distinguished. 1. In number: Antichrists plurally, And many Antichrists; the other but Antichrist singly: one among many. 2. These two also are distinguished in time, Of those many some already come, and then in the World; but that one Antichrist then not yet come, yet expected (2 Thess. 2.) the revealed in his time (v. 7. 8.) 3. see that one and chief Antichrist above the rest pointed at Emphatically, by an Article which is in the Greek, not expressed in our English 'ὁ ἀντίχριστος' that Article 'ὁ ἀντίχριστος' or that Antichrist (saith Grotius) points at some one Antichrist among those many more noted. And with like Emphasis is this man of sin, in the Text expressed by that man of sin, The Son of perdition

(v. 3.) *That wicked* (v. 8.) and even him, *whose coming is after the working of Satan* (v. 9.)

(c) S. Aug. in 2 Thef. 2, 7 de civit. dei 1. 20. c. 19. 4. Observe that great *Antichrist* in S. John, and this *man of Sin* in S. Paul to be intended of the same Person; *none can doubt but that St. Paul doth speak these things of Antichrist* saith S. Augustine. (c.) where and else where we find the same person under several names, under diverse considerations, so called *Sodom* and *Egypt* (Rev. 11. 8. the great whore (Rev 17. 1.) *Babylon* v. 5. and here *that man of sin* (5) and by St. John, *Antichrist*. In which variety of names, some one is at present to be principally used, for avoiding confusion; in which I shall choose that of *Antichrist*, as being a word both Scriptural, and Ecclesiastical, frequently occurring in the *Fathers*, and Ecclesiastical writers, ancient and modern.

(d) Aug. triumph. de potestate. Ecc. 9. 3. Ant. 7. 5. Observe that *man of Sin* or *Antichrist*, although singularly, and Emphatically, and as it were, personally pointed at, is *not notwithstanding to be understood as terminated in any one individual person whatsoever*; but as those many *Antichrists* make up that wicked society of Apostate Hereticks, of what kind soever; so is this great *Antichrist* A chief of this great Apostacy, but *as one in succession*, though diverse in persons, so it is said of the *Pope and Papacy* (d) *That as to the place and office of the Papacy all Popes from first to last, are but as one Pope*, so when they say, *the Pope is head of the Church*, that is not intended of *any one Pope alone*, but of *any and all in that succession*. Thus of *Antichrist*, as here considered in his person, condition and quality. A *man of Sin*, one in profession and faith, also in life and manners sinful exceedingly; and how that is, will appear after in particulars.

## II.

We have next to see *this man of sin*, as to his place, where he should appear, and is to be expected; *sitting in the Temple of God*.

Which words *The Temple of God*, some appropriate to *Jerusalem*, and the *Temple there*, so understood properly (saith Grotius) in both Testaments (e) It seems also to make for this; what is instanced of *Cajus* one of the Roman Emperours, who caused his *Image or statue* to be placed in the *Temple at Jerusalem* to be worshipped: which agrees (say some) with the Text literally, *This man of sin, sitting in the temple of God &c.*

But

But this *man of sin, or Antichrist*, is intended of an *Apostate Christian fallen away* (v. 3.) such as *was not Caius*, a Pagan, and never otherwise, therefore not he this Antichrist.

2. Nor is *Antichrist* one individual person, but a chief in succession; heading an Antichristian State and Faction, therefore not *Caius* nor *Simon Magus*, or any other such whosoever; which will after appear more fully.

3. *The Temple of God* in the Text is interpreted the *Christian Church*, by the Fathers *St. Augustin, Chrysostom, Hierome, Hilary, Theophylact, Theodoret*, and others; also by *Thomas Aquinas* and others of the Schoolmen.

4. Notwithstanding what is confidently averred by some, that in both Testaments, the Temple of God is intended of that Temple in Jerusalem, the contrary appears; and that the Christian Church is also in that pointed at in both Testaments. So in *Zeck. 6. 12, 13. Behold the man whose name is the Branch* (meant of Christ, *Zeck. 3. 8. Isa. 14. 1. Jer. 3. 8. 33. 15.*) *he shall grow out of his place, and he shall build the Temple of the Lord, even he shall build the Temple of the Lord, and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne.* In which is not intended the Temple of Jerusalem, as if built by Christ, whose destruction he declared; those dayes also of its destruction being the time of the Lord's coming to Judge that People, and then setting up his Temple of the Christian Church, where he would be worshipped, in spirit and in truth; not any longer in Types and Sacrifices, as in Jerusalem (*John 4. 20. 21. 23.*) And the Christian Gospel-Church taken as Catholique, and of both Nations, is called the *household of God, built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an Holy Temple in the Lord, in whom they are also builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit.* (*Ephes. 2. 19, 20, 21. 22.*)

And as by the Temple, so by Jerusalem also is the Gospel-Church of Jew and Gentile signified, and that also, as the Church is Militant and Triumphant; Jerusalem which is above being mother of us all, (*Gal. 4. 25, 26, 27.*)

In which it is to be observed that the state of the Christian Church is set forth in the Revelations by 2 Visions of 2 Women.

One, the Holy Christian Church, represented in a Woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of 12 stars, she travailing with Child (shewing her numerous Issue) who was before barren (Isa. 54. 1.) she also, and hers persecuted and persecuted by the dragon, but preserved (Rev. 12. 1, 2, 3. 6. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.)

But the other woman, signifying the Church Antichristian, persecuting the true Professors, and drunk with the blood of the Saints, and with the blood of the Martyrs of Jesus (Rev. 17. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.)

Observe also that these 2 women (or the Church under these 2 states and conditions) are also represented by 2 Cities, the great City Babylon and Jerusalem: that City named Babylon (Rev. 17. 5, 18.) being for that Antichristian state: but the other City Jerusalem (Rev. 20. & 21, & 22.) for the Church of God, the new Jerusalem and Temple; no wonder then if by Jerusalem and the Temple the Christian Church be signified.

5. And, that Jerusalem and the Temple there, could not be the place where that man of sin or Antichrist was to sit, appears, in that Babylon, the city contrary to Jerusalem, is declared Antichrist's seat: Also, that the description given to that City (the seat of Antichrist) no way suits with Jerusalem, see for that (Rev. 17. 6, 7, 8, 18.) where, by Babylon, the Romanists (we need go no further) intend Rome, and for that the Romanists earnestly contend in their Annotations on 1 Pet. 5. 13. The Church that is at Babylon saluteth you (saith St. Peter) which is their Scripture-proof for St. Peters being at Rome. Also Cardinal Baronius speaking of the name Babylon in the Revelation, *Certissimum est, &c. it is most certain* (saith he) that by the name Babylon, the City Rome is signified; (f) and Cardinal Bellarmine, by Babels description, agreeing to Rome, concludes out of Tertullian, *Notissimum est, &c.* (saith he) *It is most evident and acknowledged, that Rome is built on seven hills, nor was there any other city, which in the dayes of St. John, had dominion or reigned over the Kings of the earth, but Rome onely:* (g) Rome (saith he) and no other city; not Constantinople, which although after styled Rome, or new Rome, being also seated on hills, yet did not that then in St. Johns dayes reign over the Kings of the Earth. And as to Jerusalem, nothing of all that could be said of it, neither that it was

f An-  
nal. a.  
45

g De  
Rom.  
Pont.  
1. 3. c.  
13. &  
1. 2. c.  
2.

so situated on seven hills, nor then reigning over the Kings of the earth, Jerusalem being then with her children in Bondage (Gal. 4. 25.) and that to the Romans; and by the Romans soon after destroyed.

And if Rome be the City for that malignant state, then must the Temple of God be understood to be there, and Rome to be the place for *Antichrist's* sitting. But it is objected, how the Church of Rome should be then called the Temple of God where *Antichrist* sitteth.

Ref. So was Jerusalem also once the Faithful City. And even when at worst, after their crucifying the Lord, it was then called *the Holy City* (Math. 27. 53.) having that name from what before it was. So was Rome once famous over the World for its faith (Rom. 1. 8.) and the Church there was the Temple of God. And it was an honour to the Church of Rome, that it held out longer than some other Churches, and opposed the Heresies rising and prevailing in the Eastern Churches; yet as those famous Churches of Asia, fell from their Purity (particular Churches may fail) so did Rome it self after, and that once faithful city became an Harlot (Rev 17. 5.) as was said of Jerusalem, and their silver was become dross, and their wine mixt with water (Isa. 1. 21, 22.) once Pure, now Mixt and Corrupt with Errors, and they even Apostate from that Faith professed by their Forefathers; yet from what once was, and from what is yet there left of Good (though mixed and corrupt) that Church is called by the Apostle here *The Temple of God* and there *Antichrist* sitting.

The summe of all is, that Babylon, which is acknowledged to be Rome, and the Temple of God there, or the Church of Rome Apostate from the Faith formerly professed, is the place where *Antichrist* is to be expected and found, which was the 2d circumstance here considerable for *Antichrist's* discovery: his place: sitting in the Temple of God.

### III.

The Next is that of time, when he should appear.

Little difference is between the Romanists and us, as to the place; but the question is of the time, for as the Jewes speak of Christ yet to come, so do they of Rome concerning *Antichrist*, and that he is expected about the end of the World and at Rome, when Rome shall turn Apostate, but we Assert that *Antichrist* is already come; and that long since;



since; and that he is even now in the World acting as is said of him: which is to be now examined.

The time for *Antichrist's* appearing is thus in the text expressed (v. 5, 6, 7, 8.) Remember ye not, saith the Apostle, That when I was yet with you I told you these things? and now ye know what withholdeth that he might be revealed in his time, for the mystery of Iniquity doth work already, onely he who now letteth, will let, until he be taken out of the way, and then shall the wicked be revealed.

Unto this is to be added that in *Rev. 17.* (both places joyned, making up this whole matter) For in *Rev. 17.* we read of a woman sitting on a beast with 7 heads (that woman being that great City Rome, and those 7 heads interpreted both 7 hills, on which that city is seated, And also 7 Governments called 7 Kings; Kingly or supreme.

Of which 7 Governments of Rome, it is said that 5 are fallen, and one is, and the other not yet come; and that when he cometh, he must continue a short space, and that the beast that was, and is not, and yet is, which is added (v. 8.) even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goeth into perdition v. 10. 11.

For opening both which Texts together,

1. It is granted, that Rome is that great City seated on seven hills and ruling over the Kings of the earth.

2. That these seven heads or governments, are Romes seven Governments also.

3. Of those seven Governments of Rome, it is said that five are fallen: so in St. Johns time were those first five fallen, that is, 1. Kings, 2. Consuls, 3. Dictators. 4. Decemvirs, 5. Tribuni militum (those vested with Consular and Supreme power) which five are so by Livy distinctly mentioned: What (saith he) the Romans did, first under their Kings, after under their Consuls, Dictators, Decemvirs, and Consular Tribunes, whether as to wars abroad, or suppressing troubles at home, I have (said he) set forth in five books. (Tit. Liv. lib. 6.) All which their first five chief Governments were fallen away, and not then in St. John's time of writing, in Being.

4. Where it is said, that one is, In that is Romes sixth form of Government, next following those five before fallen, this sixth being that of Cæsars, or Emperours, which is, or then was, when this was written, the Roman



Roman Emperours then, and hundreds of years after, reigning in the world, and over the Kings of the earth.

5. That there was *another yet to follow*, being *Romes seventh form of Government*, not then yet come, when that was written, but expected: concerning which I shall shew,

1. What kind of Government this is, and how distinct or differing from the former.

2. That for introducing this seventh form of Government, the last foregoing, the sixth, was to be removed; and was removed accordingly.

3. That on the removing of the sixth, this seventh succeeded.

2. What *kind of Government this seventh is*, and how *distinct and differing from the former*: As to *Romes former six Governments*, they were all *civil and military*. This *seventh is principally Hierarchical or Pontifical*. Such a kind of Government was that *Priestly and Macchabean*, among the Jews after the captivity, which continued until near the time of Christ's coming; about which time it was by *Herod* suppressed.

And that Antichrist's dominion in *Rome* should be such, is implied in *his sitting* (that is *in chief*) *in the Temple of God*, the *Temple of God* denoting as the *place*, so the *person* also as to his *condition and quality*, that he should be *Clerical*. He shall attain *Ecclesiastical dignities*, and in the *Temple of God* shall he sit, holding there the *seat or chair of Eminency*, saith *Radulphus Flaviacensis de Antichristo* (*Levit. c. 1.*) *apud Magdeburg. (Cent. 10. c. 4.)* Also *Pope Gregory the great* styles *Antichrist, Sacerdotem Universalem, the Universal Priest, for whom* (saith he) *an Army of Priests is prepared*, (h) shewing his *Army and Arms spiri-* (h)  
tial, other than before. 6. Ep. 28.

Of which *Romes Pontificality*, it is said (*Rev. 17. 8, 11.*) that it was and is not, and yet is, and that being an eighth, it should yet be of the seventh, that is,

1. That *this Pontificality was*, as is said, that which is now in *Rome*, is what was also there before under former Governments.

For as to matters referring to *Religion*, the *Romans* had of old, instituted by *Numa Pompilius*, their *Pontifices* or *Under-priests*; and over them a *chief Priest* called (*Pontifex Maximus*) which lower *Priests* were  
except

*exempt from civil jurisdiction, and only ordered by him who was Pontifex Maximus, he himself not being accountable to any. (1)*

2. Of this Roman Pontificality which was of old under the first five Governments; It is said also, that it is not : (Rev. 17. 8.) i.e. then under the sixth Government, that of *Cæsars* (which was that in Being when that was declared to St. John) then was it said that *this is not*, or *then it was not*; for the Roman Emperour conceiving the Priviledges of the Pontifex Maximus overgreat, and not safe in any hand but his own, it being independent: therefore he assumed and annexed it to the Imperial Crown; so as it became one of the Imperial Titles, to be Pontifex Maximus, thus continuing untill it was by Gratian a Christian Emperour altogether abolished; so as that office of Pontifex Maximus which was under the 6. Government was changed from what it was at first by Numa Pompilius, Swallowed up in the person of the Emperour, and after quite abolished, therefore that which was, now is not, or then was not, when that was by St. John written.

3. Yet is it added (Rev. 17. 8.) that what was, and is not, and Yet is, there the present is for the future, as is usual in speaking of things to be, *It is*, i. e. it shall be again, or as now to us, it may be said that it is: being in the Romish Pontificate restored; not as before; before it was an honorable office among the first 5. Governments; they were supream, under which this was, although independent. Nor is it now as it was after under the 6th Government, that of *Cæsars*: it having been then annexed to the Imperial Crown; but now in the Romish Pontificate, this that was, and after was not, now is, being restored and created supream, where we find even the very Title of Pontifex Maximus retain'd, and the priviledges also, which the Pontifices, or underpriests had of old, now again to them reserved; they being, as much as may be, exempted from civil power, and only accountable to him the now Pontifex maximus, and he himself to none other.

4. It followeth to see, how this becomes an eighth head in that Government, yet but of the seventh (Rev. 17. 11.) That is so by the Pope's advancing his spiritual dominion and title above all Powers, the Emperour not excepted, and being in his spiritual capacity the seventh, he becomes now in that exalted Power an eighth, the Priesthood the seventh, being in his exalted Power raised to an eighth head, yet of the seventh,

not-

being in *his exalted Power raised to an eighth head*, yet of the seventh notwithstanding; as to nature and kind this is the seventh, but an eighth, also in degree and power.

But to the introducing this seventh head in the Government of Rome, was the last foregoing (the sixth that of Cæsars) to give place, and to be first taken out of the way, This is next to be considered, see it so in the text (v. 5, 6, 7, 8.) which now come in.

This required wary expressions, not thereby to raise persecutions to the Christians from the Emperor; that being a *crime Lese Majestatis*. This the Jews objected to Christ. *John* the 18. 12, 15. and to his Apostles. (*Acts*. 17. 7. 25. 8.) Therefore we find the Apostle here very circumspect in declaring himself in it, not speaking all, but referring to what he had before told them in the ear, *Remember ye not what I told you of these things when I was yet with you?* (2. *Thess*: 2. 5.) and being now to write of the same thing, how darkly is that done? not naming Emperour or any thing that way, only *when he that now letteth shall be taken out of the way*, which indeed was the Emperour, by whom that former office of *Pontifex Maximus* was taken out of the way, and the Emperour also being likely to oppose any other overtopping power in that kind; Therefore in order to *Romes* 7th. head or Government was the sixth to be removed, and that it was so accordingly we find it.

1. In *Constantine the Great*, (the first Christian Emperour) his changing the seat of the Empire, which was *Rome* Anciently, and removing to *Constantinople*; thereby leaving the City of *Rome*, as it were vacant.

2. When by succeeding Emperours the Roman Empire was divided, and the Roman Eagle before under one head, having after 2 heads: and spread into the Eastern and Western Empires, and that also the seat of the Western Empire was other where than at *Rome*, thereby was that place left to the Bishops of *Rome* in a yet farther degree than before.

3. But yet more, when ann. 475. the Western Empire had quite expired, and indeed in *Augustulus* (as it began in *Augustus*) the Empire having bin invaded by the *Goths* and other Barbarous Nations, by whom also *Rome* it self was taken, and possessed about 50

years, the *Pope* himself being also expelled and put to seek, for a time, another habitation, Hereby was the Western Empire determined, and so continued 325 years.

This was the 2. *lead* proposed, the first removing him that did let, for making way for him that was to succeed.

III. It follows to shew the others succeeding accordingly, and that gradually coming on according to the steps of the former's receding.

1. For on *Constantines* leaving *Rome*, and making *Constantinople* the seat of his Empire thereby (*Sede vacante*) the *Bishop of Rome* entered on the possession of the City of *Rome*; (the *Romanists* add): by donation from *Constantine*, with addition of other large Territories, held in Fee, and in Demeasn for ever. This I pass; it not being my work at present to examine it. In this state things stood about 300 years, *Romes* Government being in that time by its Bishops, yet subjected to the Emperor, by which they were kept within their bounds, for *Rome* being but one of the 5 Patriarchs, although chief among them, was not yet above them.

2. So continued it untill the Empire determined in *Augustulus*, an. 475. after which An. 607. *Boniface*. 3. obtained from *Phocas* Emperor of the East, that not the Patriarch of *Constantinople* (who contended for being Chief) but the Bishop of *Rome* should be universal Bishop. This *Gregory*. 1. Bishop of *Rome* had before condemned in *John* Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and by his but attempting it, concluded him, or any so doing, to be *Antichrist* or his forerunner, and that *Antichrist* himself was not far off. And now was the Title of *Pope* appropriated to the Bishop of *Rome*, which was before communicated to other Patriarchs, and Bishops also indifferently.

And hitherto reached *Romes* Episcopal and Patriarchal Government, of which it was said that it should continue a short space, Rev. 7. 10. which was about 300 years, that being but short compared with what followed from *Boniface* 3. when the Title began to swell to its greatness, they being thenceforth Universal Bishops, and Popes above all.

3. But after *Boniface* 3. *Pope Leo*. 3. an. 800. made a farther Essay  
of

of his power, in deposing the Lawful King of France, and advancing Pipin his Subject to be King, and after created Charlemaine Emperor; both as Champions for the Church, to Expell the Barbarians who had invaded Italy, out of whose hands Rome was recovered, and restored to the Pope, with addition of other large Territories.

4. But all this while, the Popes power, was in some things restrained by those Emperours of their own making, who reserved to themselves the choosing and placing of Bishops, and the approbation even of the very Popes also.

In this, Gregory 7th. contended with Henry the 4th. Emperour, whom he Excommunicated and Deposed, stirring up against him his subject Rodolphus, naming him Emperour, and giving the Crown, with PETRA DEDIT PETRO, PETRUS DIADEMA RODULPHO.

Of the troubles, blood, and destruction to Germany in that, I speak not, onely that to this Gregory 7. is by Popish writers that glory given, that he was Imperii Pontificii fundator; others his Predecessors attempted the reaching at the temporal power, but was not till now attained.

And after, the Emperour Henry 5th. coming to Rome to be Crowned by Pope Paschalis 2d. the Pope would not consent to his Coronation, he first did give over all Right of Election of Popes, and of Irregularities of Bishops by Staffe and Ring; In which although that Pope failed then of his end, yet was that after attained.

5. And although, In all this the Pope had gained the point of temporal sovereignty, and the gaining also out of temporal hands into the Popes power, the Irregularities of Bishops, by which he was in that kind absolute, yet could not that satisfy, while the Pope was over-topped by a General Council, By which he had been oft threatned, awed and sometimes deposed.

The removing this therefore, was to be next attempted, and was at length also by Pope Leo 10th. compassed, so far as the Popes Council at Lateran could do towards it; of which Bellarmine thus Triumphantly; The last Lateran Council under Leo 10. expressly and professedly teacheth that the Pope is above all Councils, and reproveth a contrary decree in the Council of Basil, (citing the words of the Council, to which he adds) To this nothing can be answered, unless it be that this was no



*General Council, or that it was not received by the Church; or that this was not their decree de fide.* Belarm. de concil. l. 2 c. 17.

6. But one thing yet remained (shewing, as the Popes power, so his being in that, very *Antichrist*) which is the *confirming those Romish erroneous positions* which had been long creeping into the Church, as *Tares mixed with the Wheat*: and had long passed loose, and undetermined, being onely disputable, controverted, and oft opposed.

These were after, in the Councils of *Constance, Lateran,* and of *Trent*, concluded and decreed for *Doctrines, and Articles of Faith*; and an *Additional Creed of 12 Articles of them composed*, which were by *Pius 4th.* his Bull imposed to be subscribed or sworn unto.

In all see,

1. *The Removal of Romes 6th. Head or Government, that of Emperors.*

2. See also the introducing and growing up of the 7th. from its infancy to its full growth; The Church of Rome being before, but as *others, a Branch only of the Catholick Church, now it self passing for The Catholique Church*, and she the root out of which all other Churches derive and spring, others on this depending, and by that influenced: so doth that Church now boast of her self, of which the *Apostle St. Paul* in his Epistle to that Church had forwarned them, (*Rom. II. 18, 19, 20.*) *Boast not against the Branches, but if thou boast thou bearest not the root, but the root thee; Thou wilt say, the branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in; well, because of Unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by Faith, be not high-minded but fear, For if God spared not the natural branches, take heed that he also spare not thee.*

In which is the Apostles prophecy concerning that Church.

But before this be shut up, one doubt is to be removed, *of the Empire being not yet taken out of the way*, which we now see in Being.

Ref. 1. Of that Empire which was in the Apostles dayes, is that by the Apostle intended, that it should be first taken out of the way, the standing of that being an hinderance to the Succeeding Government. But that Empire was long since extinguished.



2. The present Empire is of another kind, being of the Popes own erection, for restoring, promoting and preserving his greatness; His hand being in that throughout.

So *Bellarmino* writing of the Translation of the Roman Empire in 3 bookes, he makes the summe of his first book, *The Roman Empire being by authority of the Pope, translated from the Græcians to the French.* And the summe of his 2d. book, *The Roman Empire passing from the family of Charles the Great, and the French, unto the family of Otho, and the Saxons, by Authority of the Bishop of Rome.* The Title also of his 3d. book is, *The 7 Electors of the Empire to have been instituted by Pope Gregory 5th.* See the Popes hand in all; he also even now approving and Crowning the Emperour elected.

And therein we find that fulfilled which was prophesied of this *Second Beast* (the Papacy) *Its setting up an Image of the former beast which had a wound by a Sword, that it should live, speak and be worshipped* (*Rev. 13. 12, 14, 15.*) For that first beast (the Emperour) having in *Augustulus*, the last Emperour of that race, received that its deadly wound; It, was by the 2d. beast that succeeded (the Pope) again restored, and an Image of the former, made by him an Empire, set up; to which he gave life, so as to speak, and be worshipped, that is, honoured and followed.

But 3dly. observe, that this is but an Image: so is the now Roman Emperour, compared with what was.

The now Roman Emperour is but an Image of the Ancient Empire, (saith *Salmeron*) and the Majesty of the People of Rome, by which the World was of Old Governed, is now taken away from the Earth, and the Emperour is now but an empty Title, and is but a shadow onely; So *Eberhardus* in *Aventinus* (m) The Emperour of Rome is now but a bare Title without Substance. (n) Neither indeed is that his Title, he is not now Styled Emperour of Rome, but What is, Is onely of Germany; Rome being left for the Pope.

I shall, before I conclude this, add a little touching the greatness of this 7th. Head, or Government of Rome, the Papacy, And that it falls not short of the Greatness of the former Emperours of Rome, according to the Estimate made of both by the *Romanists*.

For whereas *Justus Lipsius* his book of the greatness of the Roman Empire, meaning that of old, is styled *Admiranda*: *Thomas Stapleton*, (pro-

Tho. (professor at Lovaine) (o) intitles his book of the Papal greatness, Vere Admiranda; shewing that for extent, strength and power over Princes, the greatness of the Papal Empire, is far surpassing; for no marvel (saith he) if the Roman Emperor armed with 30 or 40 Legions, had many Kings at Command; but that the Pope a person unarmed should give Laws to the World, and even to Kings, advancing and deposing them at pleasure, this is indeed marvellous. He instanceth in Leo 3d. his giving the Empire to Charles the Great.

Leo 1. called the Great, Bishop of Rome, speaks thus of the greatness of Rome then, compared with what was before under the Cæsars, and its former Governments.

Thou art (saith he of Rome) a Royal and Priestly City; By the seat of St. Peter and Paul in thee, thou art become the head of the world; thy Rule is more by Religion than by Earthly Dominion. For although thou didst formerly Extend thine Empire by many Victories by Sea, and Land, yet is that less which was by warlike prowess subdued, than what is by Christian peace subjected to thee. (Leo. Sermon. 1. in natali Apostolorum Petri & Pauli:)

And Prosper (1 de ingratis)  
Sedes Roma Petri, quæ pastoralis honoris;  
Facta caput mundo, quicquid non possidet armis,  
Religione tenet——

In all:

1. We see the Papacy, Romes Pontifical head raised above it self, and from a 7th. raised even to an 8th. head.

2. See the 7th. head immediately succeeding the next preceeding (the Emperor) to be the Pope.

3. That this 7th. head so next succeeding, to be that Man of Sin, that Wicked (So saith the Text, v. 8.) that he who letteth or hindereth being taken out of the way, then shall that wicked be revealed (2 Thess. 2. 7, 8.)

On which thus St. Chrysostom: when the Empire of Rome is dissolved or removed, Antichrist shall invade that vacant place; and snatch at the Empire both of God and Man (Chrysostom in 2. Thess. 2. Hom. 4.)

4. If

4. If the Emperor be removed, and that long since, and that man of sin was next following ; Therefore must Antichrist be already come, and that long since, and is now in the World.

5. Therefore who would not conclude the Pope next succeeding the Emperor to be that man of sin, and Antichrist ?

Which will appear yet further in the next circumstance.

#### IV.

*Antichrists actions in the world when appearing, by which he might be known among and above others: of that we read here (inv. 4. 9.) He opposing and exalting himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped. So that he as God sitteth in the Temple of God, shewing himself that he is God, whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signes, and lying wonders.*

These with others mentioned are signs given for Antichrists discovery ; when in the world, which are to be considered particularly.

1. Antichrist sitting in the Temple of God.

2. Exalting himself above all called God.

3. Shewing himself that he is God.

4. Concerning after the working of Satan.

5. Shewing himself to be Antichrist, an opposer.

6. And in all to be that man of sin, that wicked, that son of perdition.

Some may think the Pope not concerned in these ; but what if he be ? what if these taken together are all to be found in him ; and in him alone, and in none other ? then surely will appear, *This man of sin, this Antichrist who he is.*

I. As to Antichrist sitting in the Temple of God : of that I have spoken ; his sitting there speaks him as chief there, which being by the Pope challenged, and asserted by his, as his propriety, of that needs no more to be spoken, the Popes so acting ; and he alone, and no other in the world beside him.

II. As to his exalting himself above all called God.

And who are they that are called Gods ? This is in Scripture said of Princes and Magistrates, *I have said that ye are Gods, but ye shall dye like men* (Psal. 82. 6, 7.) they are but called Gods, not so indeed, for they dy like men, and that I have said ye are Gods, shewes their Title

to that their high name of Gods, that it is, *from God, who saith it so of them, that is, from his word; he calleth them Gods to whom the word of God came* (John 10. 34, 35, 36.) *that is, by God commissioned and ordained* (Romans 13. 12.) *standing in his place, and so, to be subjected to, according to their degrees in Government, whether to the King as supream, or unto Governours under him* (1 Pet. 2. 13, 14) *and from this subjection are none exempted; let every soul be subject &c. The Apostles were not exempted, nor is the Pope: This God Commands; yet see in this, The Pope exalting himself above all called Gods, even Emperors as vassals to him, causing them to hold his Stirrup, and Kiss his feet; Celestine 3. crowned the Emperor, Hen: 3. with his toe; Popes also setting their feet on the necks of Emperors, as did Pope Adrian 4. and Alexander. 3. Also disposing crowns, and deposing, and advancing at pleasure; which by Aventinus is said of the Popes from Gregory 7th. to his time* (p) *Hildebrand who is Gregory 7th, first founded the Papal Empire, which his successors for 450 years carryed on, notwithstanding the oppositions of the world, and Emperors resisting, so as high and low were brought under and subjected to their yoke; According to their will they cast down from heaven to hell, and exalt from hell to Heaven again.*

And what in this they practise they avow as due and proper to them, and to them alone; of which therefore I need say no more. *In the Pope therefore, and in him alone, and in none other is this sign of Antichrist found, that he exalteth himself above all called Gods.*

III. It followeth, *His sitting in the Temple of God, shewing himself that he is God: Tu es alter Deus in terra, Thou art another God upon earth.* was the speech of *Christophorus Marcellus* in the very Council of Lateran to Pope *Julius 2.* the Pope himself being present, (Concil. Lateran. Sess. 4.)

And in the Gloss on the Canon Law he is called *our Lord God the Pope* (q) And whereas the word *God*, (so said of the Pope) was by some thought too much, and in some Editions omitted, we find the *censure of the Gloss by Pope Pius 5;* and the *Gloss of the Canon Law revised by Cardinals and learned men deputed for it by Pope Gregory 13.* in both, the word *God* before omitted, to have been restored and put in again, and that by the *Popes allowance*: now it being what was, *our Lord God the Pope.*

Nor

(p) A-  
vent.  
annal.  
Boy-  
or l.  
5-P.  
447.

(q) Ex-  
tra.  
Joh.  
22.  
de-  
verb.  
signif.  
cap.  
cum  
inter.

Nor can it be otherwise intended, but that the Pope should be esteemed, while they stick not to ascribe to him *Attributes proper to God, as Omnipotence and Infiniteness*. The Pope (say they) may do whatsoever God doth; nor can it be known what the Pope can do, for the power of the Pope is infinite, and what is infinite is not known: (r) and what the Pope doth is reputed as done of God, for what the Pope doth, he doth as God, not as man. (s) Which the Popes Omnipotence is by them averred by Scripture; all Power in Heaven and Earth is given me; which was said by Christ of himself. (Mat. 28. 8.) and that is said of the Pope also; that Power of Christ being challenged by the Pope his Vicar; nor that as to Heaven, and earth only, but (beside their Purgatory) even to Hell also; so as his power seems to extend so far as to deliver from Hell (whence is no redemption) and to forbid and command, when they please, and whom they think fit to be kept from thence, (t) *Nolumus*—We declare it our pleasure, that the Punishment of Hell be not inflicted on such as are signed by the cross (those employed by the Pope on his business.)

And as Omnipotence and Infiniteness, Gods attributes, are attributed to the Pope; so is Adoration also, which God challengeth as proper to himself only. I am the Lord, that is my Name, and my Glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven Images: God speaking of his Worship (Is. 42. 8.) He only is to be served, or worshipped (Math. 4. 10.) but to the Pope are Religious adorations given in a most solemn manner, while the new elected Pope is placed on an Altar: and there seated in his Chair, with his Crown, and in his Pontificalibus, adored by all present Cardinals, Ambassadors of Princes, and all of all degrees descending from their places, and with prostrations worshipping him (v) And is not this a sitting in the Temple of God, as God, shewing himself that he is God?

IV Further, a mark and sign of that wicked one is, that his coming and Acting, is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs, and lying wonders; and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that Perish, because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved; for this cause God shall send them strong delusions, that they should believe a Lye. 2. Thess. 2. 9, 10, 11.

This (say some) shews Antichrist to be a Conjuror and Compactor

(r) Antoin.

p. 3. t.

cap.

22. 5.

§. 6.

(s)

Decius

in

cap.

Can.

de

con-

stit. n

16.

(t) Bulla

Cle. 6.

(v) Lib.

cerem

1. 5.

1.

fol.

16.



with the devil, and such (saith they) was Simon Magus, and he Antichrist. But such we knew were Popes also, as (to mention no more) Sylvester. 2. Benedicte 9th. Gregory. 7. which I pass at present.

Neither insist I on these wonders by these acted, whether seeming real by Satans working with them or for them; or that they be lying wonders, whether feigned, or imposed as true; or lying, serving for confirming lyes and untrue doctrines of men; nor speak I of those ridiculous fables, with which their Legends of Saints are stuffed, such as may be wondred how learned and prudent men should give credit to them (if they do.) And if they do; it must be surely from Gods giving them over, Judicially to believe a lye; they not receiving the love of the truth (so is the Text: ) The seat of the beast on which the Angel poured out his vial, and his Kingdom is full of darkness (Rev. 16. 10.)

But I look on this here rather as a sign, and mark of Antichrist by which he should act, and be known in the World, his Antichristian Church boasting of wonders, making miracles a sign of the true Church, and upbraiding us with our want (they say ) of Miracles.

To which we say, 1. That for the first introducing of truth, miracles might be necessary, but that truth being once received, such miracles were after unnecessary; such were in the first planting of the Gospel, done by Christ and his Apostles, which we challenge as ours. But that truth then delivered to the saints being received and believed, what now need we more, or any renewed miracles? For, miracles and wonders, as tongues, &c. are for unbelievers, not for them that believe, (1. Cor. 14. 22. and it shews a novelty in those Popish Doctrines, that need fresh confirmations, and shewes them unbelievers that seek such. But in this is a proper mark of that Antichristian Church, that and no other sort of professors or People in the world, but Rome only and the Pope; adhering so to miracles.

V. But to proceed, another mark of this man of Sin, by which he is known, is, that he opposeth himself; that is, to Christ; therefore called Antichrist.

Obj. But how, can that be said of the Pope; he being for Christ, and his Vicar: for him, and not against him?

Resp: But the word Antichrist may signifie both pro and con. for and against; and both here applicable.

1. For

1. For *Christ*; and sometimes signifies for, or in the place and room of another; so *Archelaus* reigned ~~and~~ in the room of his father *Herod* (*Mat.* 2. 22.) So pretends the Pope to be for *Christ*, in his place and stead, his Vicar on earth.

This is agreeable to what we read of *Antichrist*, what kind of adversary he is: not such as is the *Turk*, an open and declared enemy to *Christ* and *Christians*; but such an *one* as sits in the Temple of God; professing to be for *Christ*, yet to him an underhand enemy; so saith *Anselm*: they seem or pretend themselves servants of *Christ*, and of his Family, when in truth they are the *Ministers* of *Antichrist* (in *2 Thess.* 2. 2. they therefore who contend earnestly for the *Turks* being *Antichrist*, must be greatly mistaken.

2. And yet while this *Antichrist* pretends himself Thus for *Christ*, and for being his Vicar, see him even then opposing, he that opposeth, is his description *2 Thess.* 2. 4. under the name of *Christ* acting for *Antichrist*, as was said of *Gregory*, 7. who was pointed at as *Antichrist*. As hath been shewed out of *Aventinus*.

And to shew the Pope to be this *Antichrist* opposing *Christ* and contrary to him, see him contradicting and countermanding *Christ's* Will and Commands: I instance only at present in those *Christ's* two ordinances, his Word and Sacraments.

1. His word. We are by *Christ* our Lord commended to search the Scriptures, for in them we have eternal Life (*John* 5. 39.) unto which ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light shining in a dark place; saith *S. Peter*. (*2. Pet.* 1. 19) and we find *Timothy* commended by *St. Paul*, that from a child he had known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make wise to salvation, they being profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction, in righteousness, that the Man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works (*2. Tim.* 3. 15, 16, 17.)

Hear now the Pope in this; search the Scripture (saith *Christ*) do not search them, saith the Pope; It is well done that you do it, saith *St. Pet.* It is not well done saith the Pope. They are profitable, saith *St. Paul*, they are dangerous saith the Pope. They are a light shining in a dark place, saith *St. Pet.* they are dark saith the Pope. *St. Paul* commends *Timothy* for being from a child acquainted with the Scriptures, they are not for Children, saith the Pope, And much more of that kind; see him in

this *Antickrist* opposing *Christ his Word and Commands, contradicting and countermanding, And whom in this we should obey, God or man, Judge ye.* Acts 4. 19.

2. As to the *Sacrament of the Lords Supper*, our Lord gave the bread broken, a sign of his body broken, and after that the *cup*; the *wine poured out* being his blood in his death shed for us, *commanding so to do till his coming again*: and as to the *Cup* particularly (foreseeing what would be after by opposers to the contrary) our Lord added in that ministration, *Drink ye all of this* (Math. 26. 27.) it being said, that accordingly, *they did all drink of it*, (Mark 14. 23.) which, *all to drink*; and *all drinking*, is in the *wine expressed*; and implied onely in the *bread*. Which Institution and command of Christ our Lord in that, being his *will and testament* left to his Church, is to be *as his last will, observed* to the last, and ought not to be changed in the least, no, *although it had been but mans Testament* onely (Gal. 3. 5.) yet *see Christ in that by Antickrist opposed, Take the Bread, and also the Cup* (saith Christ) *not so* saith the Pope, *the Cup may be spared*; for Christs blood is in his Body by *concomitancy*; and taking his Body, ye have by consequence his Blood: But here it is understood that *his Body is given broken*, and his Blood shed, both setting forth the *Lords death*, and not otherwise; which *countermand* to Christs command in that, is with a *non obstante*; licet—. *Although that Christ and the primitive Church did administer the Sacrament in both Kinds; notwithstanding, is this custom of but one Kind to be held for a law unreprouceable.* (so is it ordered in the Council of *Constance*. Sess. 13.) And the Council of *Trent* after; *This Synod being taught by the Holy Ghost; and the custom and Judgment of his Church doth declare and teach that the Laity and Clergie not celebrating, are not obliged to take the Sacrament of the Eucharist under both Kinds, notwithstanding that Christ did institute this Sacrament under both Kinds, and so gave it to his Apostles* (Concil. Trident. sess. 21. c. 1.)

And is not the Pope in this an Antickrist? to Christ an opposer? Is that opposeth? Text v. 4.

VI. Rightly therefore is *this that man of Sin*, that wicked here intended, which is his next mark here: and how agreeing to the Pope, notwithstanding his *Holiness*, remains now to be shewed.

I. And

1. And that the *Pope* is that *Man of Sin*, and wicked exceedingly, even above others, appeareth in his mouth of *Blasphemy*; though looking like a *Lamb*, or like *Christ the Lamb*, yet speaking as a *Dragon*, Rev. 13. 11. or as that *Dragon the Devil*; what else is that his shewing himself as *God*, exalting himself above all called *God*, &c. before mentioned? what other is his *Antichristian Commanding* and opposing contrary to *Christs will and Commands*?

2. And as speaking like a *Dragon*, so acting also like him in all cruelty, drunk with the blood of *Saints and Martyrs of Jesus*; particularly of the *Waldenses, Albigenes, and others*, long before *Luthers* opposing *Popish Errours*, and with their lives witnessing for the truth against *Popery*. There are extant accounts of above one hundred thousand of them (that number is by some doubled) suffering by the *Tyranny* and cruelty of *Pope Innocent*. 3.

*Vergerius* also, well acquainted with the method and actings of the *Inquisition*, speaks of one hundred and fifty thousand in less than 30 years so suffering.

And from the first rising of the *Jesuites*, to the year 1580, about 30 years, are about four score and ten thousand *Protestants* said to have been destroyed.

In *France* alone, in the *Massacre of Paris* and elsewhere, an. 1532. The *French Kings* Letters to the *Pope*, glorieth of 70 thousand (he said) *Hereticks* slain in few days; but to the lasting shame of *Popish cruelty* and perfidy to *Generations*.

And can the bloody butcheries of poor *Protestants* by the cruel *Irish* in *Ireland* be in this forgotten, when about one hundred thousand perished anno 1641? yet to that Impudence is that now risen, as to disavow any such Rebellion of the *Irish*, or such their murders of the innocent *Protestants* in *Ireland*; but daring to averr on the contrary, that they themselves were the sufferers, and that by the *English* and *Protestants*: Of which, if there shall be opportunity offered by an answer to this subject, which is expected, this shall be then verified to the World.

And if the *Invasion*, anno. 1588. or the horrid *Gunpowder-Treason*, Nov. 5. 1605. had taken effect, more of their cruelty would have appeared.

Such is that *Antichristian cruelty*; and that yet worse, in its being grounded on their very *Doctrine, Religion, and Faith*; they being taught, that they ought to do : thereby *thinking that they do God service* (John 16. 2.) and that to themselves also, in so acting *Meritoriously*.

Which *Bloud-thirsty cruelty against the Worshipers of Christ*, sticks as a distinguishing mark of this *Romish and Babylonian Antichrist*, in being drunk with the blood of the *Saints, and Martyrs of Jesus*. Which is peculiar to those alone, not to be found in any other party of the *Christian World* beside. In that is this a *man of sin* above others, and *wicked exceedingly*.

3. Add that the being a *man of sin*, is as it were fixed to the very *Papacy* it self, so as even its very *Office*, incapacitates to *Goodness*. They cannot do good if they would, in reforming what they are convinced is evil.

*Adrian 6.* Convinced of the *Corruptions* objected by the *Germans* to the *Court of Rome*, and resolving to reform, at least in part, and in some; and declaring himself for it, was by *Franciscus Soderinus*, Cardinal of *Preneſte*, called Cardinal of *Volaterra*, diverted from attempting any thing in that kind, but directed rather to the ways of his *Predecessors*, with *Fire and Sword* to prosecute those, who objected those *Errours* to the *Court*. His *Oration* to the *Pope* to that purpose is extant.

On which, *Pope Adrian* discoursing after, privately, with *William Excourt*, whom he after created *Cardinal*; and *Theodorick Hesius*, his familiar and trusty *Friend*, said, *That the condition of Popes was miserable, seeing it was plain that they could not do good, though they desired and endeavoured to do it.* (x)

Which agrees with what *Onuphrius* writes of *Pope Marcellus 2.* who on something a like debate with his *Cardinals*, and they dissenting from what the *Pope* proposed for good, he striking the *Table* with his hand, said, *I see not how those can be saved, who are in this high place in which I am.*

*Platina* also writes of *Pope Celestinus 5.* that he deposed himself, and gave up the *Papacy*, *Ut saluus esse possit, that he might be saved*; which was said to have been cunningly suggested to him, as by a voice from *Hea-*



Heaven by the Artifice of *Benedictus Caeletans*, who thereby made way for succeeding him as Pope, by the name of *Bonifacius 8.* *Plas. in Vir. Celest. 5. & Bonifat. 8. (y)*

4. And lastly, As to *Holiness*, which is the Popes Title, let no man think of finding Holiness among them; For if they prove but indifferent good, or not so evil as other mortals use to be, they are accounted most holy, saith *Papirius Massonius* (De Episc. Urbis l. 6. in Julio 3.)

To which add what *Sir Edwin Sands* observes of a Proverb in Italy, (and' proverbs founded on observation, have a strange tendency to truth) That of the Italians, the Romans are the worst Christians; of the Romans the worst are made Priests, of the Priests the worst chosen Cardinals, and of Cardinals the worst commonly elected Popes. (Spec. Europæ.

In which we see him, as *Antichrist*, so a man of sin also.

The summe of all is,

I. That what that great City *Babylon* of the *Chaldeans* was, as to oppression and cruelty, to Gods people of old (*Jer. 51. 34, 35.*) That should be to the Christian Church, another great City called also in a *Mystery* *Babylon* the mother of the Abominations of the Earth, drunk with the Blood of the Saints and Martyrs of *Jesux*. (*Rev. 17. 5, 6.*)

II. That this great City *Babylon*, described a woman sitting on 7 mountains, and reigning over the Kings of the Earth (*Rev. 17. 9, 18.*) is acknowledged to be *Rome*. They therefore who send us to *Jerusalem*, or *Constantinople* for the place, put us out of the way in that enquiry.

III. That in *Rome*, should sit one, by whom (after the Faith there settled) the inhabitants of the earth should be seduced, and drawn into damnable Heresies: and that he the authour of those miseries and mischiefs to the Church, should be a man of sin commonly called *Antichrist*. This the *Romanists* themselves acknowledge.

IV. That in so doing, this *Antichrist* should sit in the Temple of God, as being of the Church, and over the Church in chief, pretending for *Christ*, he the while acting against *Christ*. A seeming friend, but secret enemy; a secret, not an open, declared and professed enemy to *Christ* and his followers. Therefore cannot this be the *Turk*, or any such.

V. That this *Antichrist*, sitting in the Temple of God, should be in the capacity of a seventh head of the Government of *Rome*, next succeeding the

y Also  
Pius-  
V.  
cum  
essent  
Reli-  
giosus  
spera-  
bam  
bene-  
de sa-  
lute  
anima-  
mea;  
Car-  
dina-  
lis  
factus  
exti-  
mui;  
nunc  
Ponti-  
fex  
crea-  
tus pe-  
ne de-  
spero:  
Con-  
cil. e-  
le-  
gisti  
com-  
in  
Numi.  
11. 11.

the sixth head or Government there, (*that of Cæsars*) This brings it home to the *Papacy*, That and none other *being the 7th.* and that also long since on the Emperours removal settled. Vain therefore are allegations for any others being this Antichrist, not being of *Rome*, nor there so qualified.

VI. That the Pope sitteth in the *Temple of God*, as *God*, shewing himself there as *God*, and exalted above all that is called *God*, and worshipped.

VII. Here is to be added what is (in *Rev. 17. 3, 4.*) said of *that woman*, *that great City*, and *Babylon*: That she did sit on a *scarlet coloured Beast*: and *that she (the woman)* was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour, and decked with Gold. In which she is described as to her very *Habit*; the proper attire both of *Popes* and *Cardinals*.

VIII. Nor is to be omitted, what is (*Rev. 17. 5.*) said in a way of further description of *that woman*; that *upon her forehead was a name written*, *Mystery*, *Babylon* the great, the mother of harlots, and Abominations of the Earth. Concerning which is observed, that as the *High Priest* under the Law, had in the Front his *Miter engraven*, *HOLINESS TO THE LORD* (*Exod. 29. 36, 37.*) So the *summus Pontifex*, the *Pope*, had also in his *Tiara*, that name, *Mystery*. Which having been observed and objected by King *James* of blessed memory, in that his Excellent Work on the *Revelation*, *Lessius*, his Antagonist, denies it not, but labours to put it off slidingly: nor could it be denied, there being many *Eye-witnesses* to averre it *Down. de Antichr. l. 1. c. 7.* which his *name of mystery*, well agrees with that *mystery of iniquity*, by which his evil and secret workings are described, (*2 Thess. 2. 7.*) one (not unlikely) referring to the other. But from God it is (surely) providentially, that that word *mystery* should so be seen in the *whores forehead*, shewing *who she is*; notwithstanding that they who contrived it, might have had other ends in it; as that the *Popes Triple Crown*, pointed to that *mystery* of his *Triple power and dominion* in *Heaven*, and in *Earth*, and in *Purgatory*.

So as in the *Papacy* concur all these *Scripture-marks of Antichrist*, And although some may be applicable otherwise, yet are the principal proper to the *Pope* alone; and taken altogether, not meeting in any other but in the *Pope* only. Therefore on the whole, who would  
not

not conclude the Popes being Antichrist; the man of sin; and son of Perdition.

II. By which last, His being said to be a Son of perdition, I am brought from Antichrists Rise, to the last consideration here concerning him, *Antichrists down fall*, which follows on the other necessarily; for if he be a man of sin, he must be a son of perdition.

Of this his fall it is here said, *that the Lord shall consume him with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy him with the brightness of his coming* (v. 8.) *that they all might be damned who believe not the truth.* (v. 12.) where is destruction

{ 1. To him.  
2. and to his

1. To himself { 1. His being consumed  
2. Destroyed

1. That he consumed by the breath of the Lords mouth; The breath of the Lords mouth is the preaching of the Gospel which is the word of God so Generally interpreted; And to be consumed implyes a lingring wearing away, and by degrees wasting, and decaying; not a violent and suddain destruction, such as was *Simon-Magus his down-fall*, said to have been on *St. Peters breath* or prayers against him.

Of this Consumption of the Papal power and greatness by the preaching of the word and Gospel in the world, we have apparent evidence. I shall give it as by *Bellarmino* expressed, he by that waining in the Papacy, arguing, against the Popes being Antichrist, Antichrists greatness and prevailings in the World, being much spoken of, whereas his fall and declining state, is also described as is his greatness. *Bellarmines* words are these:

Since that time when ye (Protestants) say the Pope began to be Antichrist, the Papal Empire was so far from increasing, that thenceforth it every day more and more declined, And (as you would have it) Antichrist reigning, the Roman See hath by little and little decayed, it having lost almost all Africa, a great part of Asia, all Greece and even in our very days a great part of Germany, Sweden, Gothland, Norway, and all Denmark, A good part of England, France, Helvetia, Poland, Bohemia, and part of Hungary are fallen away. (*Bellarmino de Rom. Pontif. l. 3. c. 21.*) This way by *Bellarmino* written an. 1577 as appears in the Preface to that

that work, so as that decay in the Papal Empire was then within the space of 60 years, accounting from the year 1517, the time of *Luthers Preaching* (of which he speaks) *declaring the Pope to be Antichrist*: What then may be the *consumption* and decay there at this time, being 150 years since?

2. But that *Consumption* of this *son of Perdition*, shall end also in *destruction*, utter and irrecoverable: *whom the Lord shall destroy with the brightness of his coming*.

See this *Rev. 17*, where the *ten horns* of that *scarlet coloured beast*, *on which that woman Rome sitteth*, are expounded, *ten Kings* which had not then received their *Kingdom*, but were to receive power as *Kings one hour with the Beast* (v. 12.) These were states of the Western Empire, which on the decay of the Empire did setup for themselves, all with one mind *giving their power and strength unto the beast, and making war with the Lamb, who shall overcome them* (v. 14.) But those *ten horns* shall *hate the whore, and make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh and burn her with Fire* (v. 16.) For God hath put in their hearts to fulfill his Will, and to agree and give their *Kingdom* unto the *Beast*, till the word of God should be fulfilled (v. 17.)

Which full of *Antichrist* in several degrees is declared by several *Angels* in that employed.

1. An *Angel* preaching the everlasting Gospel (*Rev. 14. 6.*) the beginning of *Antichrists* fall, and gradual consumption.

2. Another *Angel* declaring the downfall of that *Antichristian* state. (*Rev. 14. 8.*)

3. An *Angel* forbidding the worshipping the beast or his image, and receiving his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, dencuncing judgments on such (*Rev. 14. 9, 10, 11.*)

4. An *Angel* calling out of *Babylon*, and to separate from her, not to partake of her sins and plagues, (*Rev. 18. 4, 6.*)

5. And another *Angel* giving a sign of irrecoverable destruction, by casting as it were a millstone into the Sea, saying, Thus with violence shall that great City *Babylon* be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all, (*Rev. 18. 21.*)

Thus of *Babylon*, *Rome*, and *Antichrist's* fall, as to it self considered.

II. See that also as to their *Adherents*, in which our charitable thoughts.

thoughts of them have been by wrong measures mistaken to some disadvantage : That which we say in that, is :

1. There was a time when Antichristianism was a *mystery* not understood, Antichrist not being yet so declared as after.

2. And that after Antichrist was pointed at in the Church of Rome, yet while erroneous Doctrines there were but disputable, not imposed, as after in the Council of Trent, to be *de fide*, with an *Anathema* to such as thought of them otherwise, and to such as did not understand the reach and depth of those evils ; and where the light of the Gospel is shut out, as in some places, and the knowledge of that denied and persecuted. For these, is our Charity grounded, to say well of them, as of those of *Thyatira*, who had not known the depths of Satan, as they speak, (Rev. 2. 24.) and those of *Pergamus*, dwelling even where Satan's seat is ; yet (saith our Lord) thou hast held fast my name, and hast not denied my Faith, even in those dayes wherein Antipas my faithful Martyr was slain among them where Satan dwelleth, (v. 12.) To be among Hereticks, and not to believe Hereticks, or not being led by them, is St. Augustine's distinction in that case ; such ignorance may excuse.

But as to ignorance affected, having light, and means of knowledge, and when called on to come out of *Babylon*, its ruine being declared, and communion there declared perilous ; To such we say, that their continuing so in that state, is hazardous and full of danger : Nor can such rely on ignorance, it not in that case excusing. For in this is condemnation, where light is come ; and men love darkness rather than light, (Joh. 3. 19.) and where the leaders of the People cause to err, they that are led of them are destroyed, (Isa. 9. 16.) and the blind by them so led, both fall into the Ditch. (Mat. 15. 14.)

4. But as to those who are knowing, and who defend and plead for *Baal*, seducing, and being seduced, and so continuing, the state of such is declared damnable ; that they all may be damned, saith the Text, who believe not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness, (v. 12.) and to such belongs that evil by the Angel declared, if any man worship the beast, and his Image, and receive his Mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the Wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the Cup of his indignation, and he shall be torment-



tormented, &c. Rev. 14. 9. 11. Let such consider their state seriously and seasonably.

And now to conclude with a word to our selves, that as we are to bless God for calling us out of that state of evil, so to be confirmed in the truth, and not to fall back, whatever the Temptation be, good, or evil, saving life, or losing it; and that we desire the Lord's grace in that for help and support.

All which I shall shut up in the words of the Apostle next after my Text, (v. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.) *We are bound to give thanks alway to God for you, brethren, beloved of the Lord, because God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through sanctification of the Spirit, and belief of the truth, whereunto he hath called you by our Gospel to the obtaining of the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ: Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word, or by our Epistle: Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God even our Father, who hath loved us, and given us everlasting consolation, and good hope through Grace, comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good word and work.* Amen.

---

F I N I S.

---

ri-  
to  
he  
il,  
or  
ny  
ay  
be  
e-  
ng  
nd  
ur  
r,  
pe  
d